



UNITED STATES FEB 2 9 2012 SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549 Washington, DC

ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT FORM X-17A-5 PART III

OMB APPROVAL
OMB Number: 3235-0123
Expires: April 30, 2013
Estimated average burden
hours per response..... 12.00

SEC FILE NUMBER 8-65554

FACING PAGE

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

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REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING_	AND I AND I	ENDING	12/31/2011 MM/DD/YY
			MM/DD/YY
A. REC	SISTRANT IDENTIFICATION		
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: FIXED INCO	OME CAPITAL PARTNERS, LLC		OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUS	FIRM I.D. NO.		
221 W FRONT ST			
	(No. and Street)		
WHEATON	· IL	60	187
(City)	(State)	(Zip	Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PE PAUL V HOURIET III	ERSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD		RT)) 315-3050
		(A	rea Code – Telephone Number)
B. ACC	OUNTANT IDENTIFICATION	1	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT W	those oninion is contained in this Reno	\rt*	
McGladrey & Pullen, LLP	mose opinion is contained in this repe	,,,,	
	(Name - if individual, state last, first, middle r	name)	
One South Wacker Drive, Suite 800	Chicago	IL	60606-3392
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:			
☑ Certified Public Accountant			
☐ Public Accountant			
☐ Accountant not resident in Unit	ed States or any of its possessions.		
	FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY		

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

A

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, <u>PAU</u>	IL V HOURIET III	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
	wledge and belief the accompanying final INCOME CAPITAL PARTNERS, LLC	ancial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of, as
of Dec	ember 31	, 20 11, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
neither	the company nor any partner, proprietor	r, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
classifi	ed solely as that of a customer, except as	follows:
		Paul V. Hours
		Executive Vice President and CFO
	Port ** contains (check all applicable box	NANCY J SIMENSON MY COMMISSION EXPIRES MARCH 26, 2013 Xes):
_ 、 /	Statement of Financial Condition.	
	Statement of Income (Loss).	
	Statement of Changes in Financial Con-	
` /	Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Statement of Changes in Liabilities Sub	Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
	Computation of Net Capital.	fordinated to Claims of Creditors.
		erve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
☐ (i)	Information Relating to the Possession	or Control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
☐ (j)		explanation of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
—	3	Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
∐ (k)		nd unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
X (l)	consolidation. An Oath or Affirmation.	
、,	All Gall of All Illianoli. A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Repo	ort.
		placies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous at
	Independent auditor's report on internal co	

^{**}For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members Fixed Income Capital Partners LLC Wheaton, Illinois

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Fixed Income Capital Partners LLC (the Company) as of December 31, 2011 that you are filing pursuant to Rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement of financial condition is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the statement of financial condition. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall statement of financial condition presentation. We believe that our audit of the statement of financial condition provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Fixed Income Capital Partners LLC as of December 31, 2011 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Chicago, Illinois

McGladrey of Pullin, LCP

February 27, 2012

Statement of Financial Condition December 31, 2011

Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	. \$	768,986
Receivable from and deposit with clearing broker		6,150,534
Securities owned, at fair value		1,104,375
Furniture and equipment, less accumulated depreciation of \$390,727		192,661
Principal and interest receivable		96,060
Other assets		3,596
Total assets		8,316,212
Liabilities and Members' Equity		
Liabilities		
Securities sold, not yet purchased	\$	801,730
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		183,875
Total liabilities		985,605
Members' Equity		7,330,607
Total liabilities and members' equity	<u>\$</u>	8,316,212

See Notes to Statement of Financial Condition.

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of operations: Fixed Income Capital Partners LLC (the Company) buys and sells fixed income securities on a principal basis for institutional customers located throughout the United States, and clears all transactions through a clearing broker on a fully disclosed basis. The Company is registered as a broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and is also a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). The Company was formed as an Illinois limited liability company in August 2002, and commenced operations in February 2003.

The Company operates under the provisions of Paragraph (k)(2)(ii) of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and, accordingly, is exempt from the remaining provisions of that Rule. Essentially, the requirements of Paragraph (k)(2)(ii) provide that the Company clear all transactions on a fully disclosed basis with a clearing broker-dealer, and promptly transmit all customer funds and securities to the clearing broker-dealer. The clearing broker-dealer carries all the accounts of the customers and maintains and preserves all related books and records as are customarily kept by a clearing broker-dealer.

Accounting policies: The Company follows Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), as established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB), to ensure consistent reporting of financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

Use of estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents: The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisition to be cash equivalents.

Valuation of investments: All investments are recorded at fair value, as described in Note 3.

Securities transactions and income recognition: Securities transactions and the related revenue and expenses, and revenue from principal transactions are recorded on a trade-date basis. Securities owned, or securities sold not yet purchased, are stated at fair value with the related changes in unrealized appreciation or depreciation reflected in principal transactions, net.

Amounts receivable and payable for securities transactions that have not yet reached their contractual settlement date are recorded net on the statement of financial condition.

Furniture and equipment: Furniture and equipment are recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets.

Income taxes: The Company is a limited liability company and is treated as a Partnership under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. No provision has been made for income taxes as the taxable income or loss of the Company is included in the respective income tax returns of the members.

FASB provides guidance for how uncertain tax positions should be recognized, measured, disclosed and presented in the financial statements. This requires the evaluation of tax positions taken or expected to be taken in the course of preparing the Company's tax returns to determine whether the tax positions are "more-likely-than-not" of being sustained "when challenged" or "when examined" by the applicable tax authority. Tax positions not deemed to meet the more-likely-than-not threshold would be recorded as a tax benefit or expense and liability in the current year. Management has determined that there are no material uncertain income tax positions through December 31, 2011. The Company is generally not subject to examination by United States federal and state tax authorities for the tax years before 2008.

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 1. Nature of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Recently adopted accounting pronouncements: In May 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2011-04, Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurements and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs (ASU 2011-04). ASU 2011-04 amended ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, to converge the fair value measurement guidance in GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs). Some of the amendments clarify the application of existing fair value measurement requirements, while other amendments change a particular principle in ASC 820. In addition, ASU 2011-04 requires additional fair value disclosures. The amendments are to be applied prospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company is currently evaluating the effect that the provisions of ASU 2011-04 will have on the Company's financial statements.

Subsequent events: The Company has evaluated subsequent events for potential recognition and/or disclosure through the date these financial statements were issued.

Note 2. Receivable from and Deposit with Clearing Broker

At December 31, 2011, the Company has cash deposits and net amounts due from unsettled trades with the clearing broker of \$6,150,534, of which \$100,000 is required to be maintained in accordance with the Company's Clearing Broker Agreement. Amounts receivable from the clearing broker may serve to collateralize amounts due and may serve to satisfy margin requirements.

Note 3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

As described in Note 1, the Company records its investments at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company utilizes valuation techniques, consistent with the market, to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Inputs are broadly defined as assumptions market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value are categorized within the fair value hierarchy based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their value. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

- <u>Level 1</u>. Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.
- <u>Level 2</u>. Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- <u>Level 3</u>. Inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability.

In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, an investment's level within the fair value hierarchy is based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the investment.

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 3. Fair Value of Financial Instruments (Continued)

The Company assesses the levels of the investments at each measurement date, and transfers between levels are recognized on the actual date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer in accordance with the Company's accounting policy regarding the recognition of transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy. There were no significant transfers among Levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

The following section describes the valuation techniques used by the Company to measure different financial instruments at fair value and includes the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the financial instrument is categorized.

The Company's investment in the money market fund and securities sold, not yet purchased are valued using quoted market prices and are classified within Level 1. The Company's investment in the collateralized mortgage obligations is valued using quoted active market prices, broker or dealer quotations or alternative pricing sources with reasonable levels of price transparency and classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The following summarizes the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2011, using the fair value hierarchy:

Fair	Value	Measu	rements	on a	Recurring	Basis
		oo of D	\h	- 21	2011	

	as of December 31, 2011						
Description	(Level 1)		(Level 2)	(L	evel 3)	Total
Assets:							
Cash equivalent							
Money market fund	\$	750,132	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 750,132
Securities owned:							
Collateralized mortgage obligation		-		1,104,375		_	1,104,375
	\$	750,132	\$	1,104,375	\$	-	\$ 1,854,507
Liabilities: Securities sold, not yet purchased:			,				
U.S. Government obligations	\$	801,730	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 801,730
	\$	801,730	\$		\$		\$ 801,730

Note 4. Profit Sharing Plan

The Company has a profit sharing plan that covers all employees. Under the provisions of the plan, the Company may elect to make discretionary contributions to the plan.

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 5. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company leases office space from an entity affiliated through common ownership under an operating lease agreement that expires March 31, 2016. Future annual minimum lease payments under the operating lease, exclusive of additional payments that may be required for certain increases in operating costs, are as follows:

	Minimum Lease Payments	
Year Ending December 31:		
2012	\$ 116,453	
2013	116,453	
2014	116,453	
2015	116,453	
2016	 29,113	
	\$ 494,925	

Note 6. Indemnifications

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into contracts that contain a variety of representations and warranties that provide indemnifications under certain circumstances. The Company's maximum exposure under these arrangements is unknown, as this would involve future claims that may be made against the Company that have not yet occurred. Management of the Company expects the risk of loss to be remote.

Note 7. Market and Credit Risk

The Company buys and sells fixed income securities on a principal basis for institutional customers and, from time to time, may be exposed to market risk. This risk is generally controlled by monitoring the market and entering into offsetting positions when appropriate. Securities transactions of customers are introduced to and cleared through a clearing broker. Under the terms of its clearing agreement, the Company is required to guarantee the performance of its customers and counterparties in meeting contracted obligations. Any potential contingent liability under the clearing agreement cannot be estimated. The Company has not recorded any contingent liability associated with the guarantee of customers' or counterparties' performance in the financial statements and management believes that any potential requirement to make payments under this guarantee is remote.

In conjunction with the clearing broker, the Company seeks to control the risks associated with its customer activities by requiring customers to maintain collateral in compliance with various regulatory and internal guidelines. Compliance with the various guidelines is monitored daily and, pursuant to such guidelines, the customers may be required to deposit additional collateral or reduce positions where necessary.

Amounts due from the clearing broker represent a concentration of credit risk and primarily relate to revenue receivable on securities transactions and deposits. Amounts due from and securities on deposit with the clearing broker collateralizes short positions and amounts due, if any. The Company also maintains deposit accounts at a bank that at times exceed federally insured limits. The Company does not anticipate nonperformance by customers, its clearing broker, or its bank. In addition, the Company has a policy of reviewing, as considered necessary, the creditworthiness of these counterparties.

Notes to Statement of Financial Condition

Note 8. Net Capital Requirements

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (SEC Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. The rule also provides that equity capital may not be withdrawn or cash dividends paid if the resulting net capital ratio would exceed 10 to 1. Under this rule, the Company is required to maintain "net capital" of 6-2/3 percent of "aggregate indebtedness" or \$100,000, whichever is greater, as these terms are defined.

Net capital and aggregate indebtedness change from day to day, but at December 31, 2011, the Company had net capital of \$7,065,150, which was \$6,965,150 in excess of its required capital of \$100,000. The Company's net capital ratio was .03 to 1.